

Exposure reduction is a strategy used to minimize the amount of people who are exposed to harmful emissions or other risks in their communities.



Categories of Strategies Used in Exposure Reduction Planning

- Urban Planning
 - Ex. Setbacks, buffers and barriers, urban greening, mixed land uses, in-fill and high density development
- Transportation Planning
 - Ex. Enhanced bicycle facilities, safe pedestrian trails (walkability, sidewalk), public transit routes, truck route rerouting
- Incentives & Grants
 - Ex. Provide funding opportunities for advance technology infrastructure installation, replacing gasoline/diesel vehicles/trucks, etc.

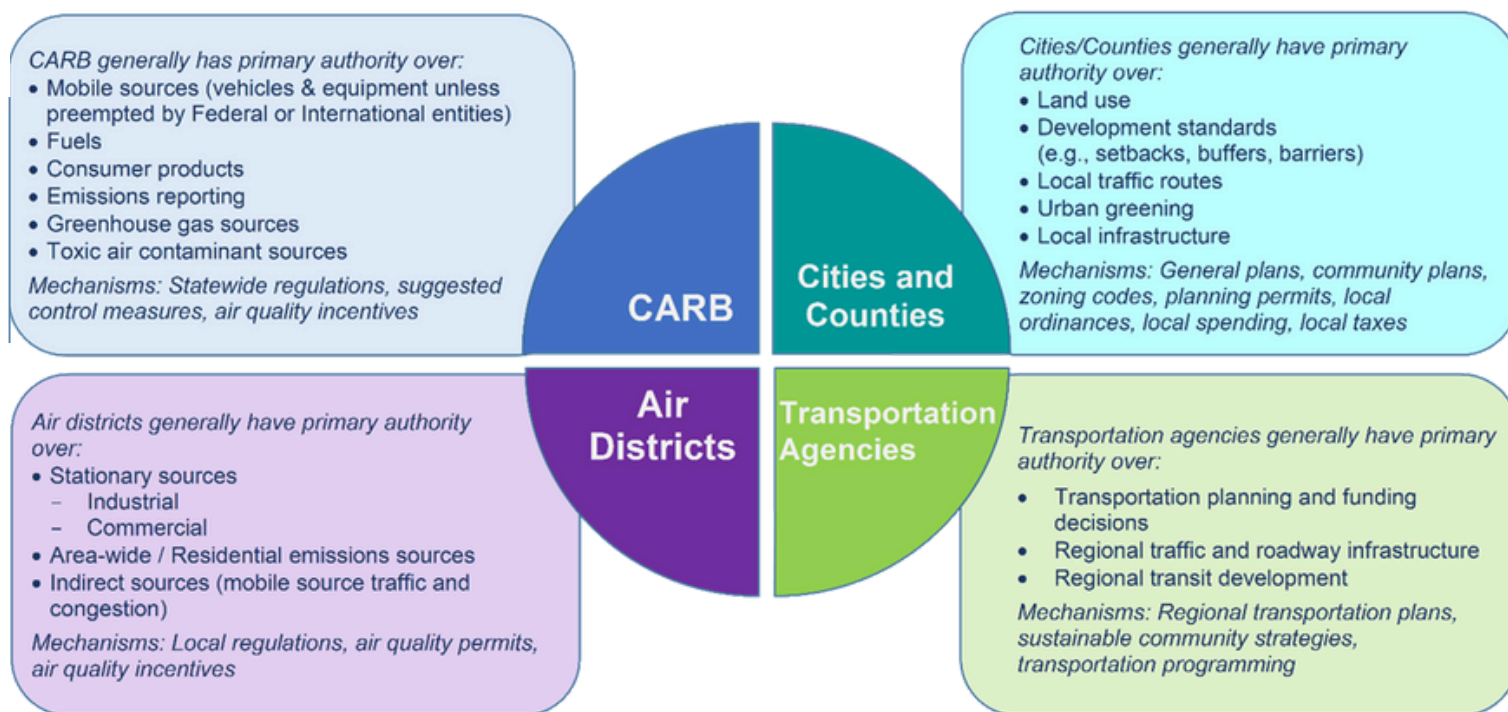


Figure 1. This highlights some of the key public agencies involved in community air quality and their respective authorities. (source: CARB)














Exposure Reduction Strategy Planning Tips

- Identify the concern
- Identify the mechanism (or category-type) to reduce exposure (e.g. incentives, land use planning).
- Identify the lever (or strategy) used to implement that mechanism (e.g. truck reroute, replacing vehicle).
- Engage with the entity that has the authority to take that action.
- Analyze the cost, timeline, and overall impact the strategy has on the target objective.







Air Quality

Guide To Strategy Planning

	Concerns	Cost	Strategy Example	Agency
	Diesel emissions, highway traffic	\$	Heavy-duty truck rerouting and improve enforcement signs with phone numbers/QR codes	
	Diesel emissions	\$\$	Incentive program for cleaner trucks and buses	
	Diesel Emissions, truck idling	\$	Anti-idling campaign	
	Vehicle emissions	\$	Incentive program for clean cars and e-Bikes or scooters	
	Emissions	\$\$\$	Zero-Emission Fueling Sources Truck & Buses Cars & Vans	
	Safer streets, bike and walk-ability	\$\$\$	Safer streets for walking and biking	
	Extreme heat impacts, urban greening	\$	More shade, cool surfaces, and trees	
	Community/residential	\$\$	Incentive program for landscape equipment, wood-burning, and combustion-free appliances	
	Indoor air quality emissions	\$	Air filters in key locations	
	Community/residential	\$\$	Freeway walls & vegetative barriers	

Cost Key: \$=lower \$\$=moderate \$\$\$=higher

Agency Key:  CARB;  Cities & Counties;  Air District;  Transportation Agencies

Abbreviations: CSC - Community Steering Committee; PM - Particulate Matter